

## PROJECTIONS FROM FACE WALLS.

Mr. Preston, of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, had fixed a small metal conservatory to the centre window of the first floor, in front, on the original stone balcony, coeval with the house. The balcony overhangs the footway about six inches, the conservatory the same, and the district surveyor objected to it on that ground. The referees determined, "that notwithstanding that the said balcony overhangs the public way, the conservatory in question may not be projected upon it to such extent as to overhang the public way."

## CLASS OR RATE OF CLASS OF POORHOUSES.

With regard to a poor-house proposed to be erected in a field adjoining the Harrow road, in the parish of Paddington, a question arose as to the class, or rate of class, such a building should be assigned to. The district surveyor thought that a poor-house belongs to the third, or public building class. Mr. Foden, architect, contended that it should come under the denomination of a dwelling-house, and that, in the case in question, as the building would be more than 30 feet from any adjoining ground not in the same occupation, it was not liable in respect of its dimensions and materials, to the rules of the Act.

The referees determined "that the building in question, that is to say 'a poor-house' is to be deemed to be of the third or public building class, and to be subject to all the provisions, rules, and directions of the first mentioned Act in respect of buildings of such class."

## RAISING FENCES.

Separating certain premises in Poplar, belonging to Messrs. Roope and Furse, from premises belonging to Mr. Duncan, was a wooden fence four feet six inches high, standing within four feet of the windows of a manufactory belonging to Messrs. Roope. Mr. Duncan to assert his right to build up to the fence, took it down (without giving notice to Messrs. R.) and re-formed it fifteen feet high. Messrs. Roope objected on the following grounds:—

"1st. That it was not lawful for the said Andrew Duncan either to raise, or pull down and rebuild, the said fence, without giving to the said Messrs. Roope and Furse one month's previous notice of such his intention.

"2dly. That no structure bounding or parting the ground belonging to different owners, may be carried up to a greater height than 9 feet from the ground on either side of such structure, unless one of the owners of such structure desire to raise the same so as to screen from view any offensive object or neighbourhood, and that then such structure may be raised only on the authority of the official referees, and moreover not so as to obstruct the free circulation of the air, or to injure the property adjoining to or in the neighbourhood of such structure, and that inasmuch as the said Andrew Duncan has raised or rebuilt the said fence without reference to these terms and to a height of 15 feet, the same is contrary to the said Act.

"3rdly. Although not expressly stated in the same Act, that the said fence may not be raised or rebuilt in any other material than bricks or stone, and that inasmuch as the said Andrew Duncan has raised or rebuilt the same in wood, it is in this respect also contrary to the said Act.

"And lastly. That by so raising or rebuilding the said fence, to the height described and shown in the said drawing, the said Andrew Duncan has completely obstructed the circulation of the air to the said manufactory, to the injury thereof."

The award was, "That the said Andrew Duncan, as building owner, was not entitled to raise the said fence without the consent of the said Messrs. Roope and Furse, the adjoining owners, or without giving them one month's previous notice of his intention so to do, nor to raise the said fence to a greater height from the ground than nine feet, without the authority of the official referees.

"And further, that the said Andrew Duncan has, by raising the said fence in the manner shown, contravened the provisions, rules, and directions of the said Act, and we do hereby award and direct that the said Andrew Duncan do at his own cost and expense forthwith take down and make good the same, so that no part

thereof shall be of a greater height than four feet and six inches from the ground on either side thereof."

## THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON'S PUBLIC DINNER

TO THE PRESIDENTS AND MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, JULY 10, 1846.

It may be safely said, that the spacious Mansion House of the city of London never before received and gratified such an assemblage of talented men as on the above occasion. Representatives from our old and new universities, from all the scientific and literary societies of the metropolis, from the senate, from the courts of law, from the artist's studio, and from the author's library, were assembled not merely to gratify themselves, but to compliment the generous host, and honour the union of science and literature. The scene was exhilarating and interesting in a preeminent degree, and seemed to impress every participant with feelings of admiration and exultation. The presence of a distinguished literary and diplomatic foreigner (Chevallier Bunsen) gave additional interest to the occasion; for that gentleman represents a learned and scientific monarch, whose patronage of English art and letters confers and reflects honour on the receiver and the giver.

This festival may be regarded as an advent in civic history—as an epoch in the annals of English literature and science; and as such entitled to be fully and faithfully recorded. It is an important novelty, and therefore worthy of especial note and applause. Lord Mayors' "feasts and festivals" have long been held in high esteem by civic gourmards, and have, indeed, from time immemorial, attained the highest degree of celebrity with all lovers of good living—persons who prefer the belly to the brain, and whose chief pleasures are more corporeal than mental. But these meetings have been seldom graced by the company of men of literature and science, who, though hitherto unpatronized by the court, the state, and the city, can nevertheless eat, and drink, and enjoy, and appreciate corporeal, as well as mental food. The Lord Mayor, therefore, who has ventured thus to compliment them, and to bring those labourers by lamp-light into open day and sunshine, has achieved a conquest over prejudice and fashion which cannot fail to be long remembered, whilst its beneficial influence must soon be manifest.

It is unnecessary to make any comments here on the attributes and qualities of genius and talent, or to shew wherein they have contributed to the wealth of nations; to the honour of human nature; to the advancement of civilization; and to the dignity of man. The noble axiom of Bacon, that "knowledge is power," has never been more simply and forcibly illustrated than in our own times. The sciences of chemistry, astronomy, and geology, profoundly as they are now studied and elucidated, have jointly and severally produced great and important effects, even on the commonest and most practical purposes of every-day life: whilst the application of steam-power to obtain rapidity of travelling, by land and water, surpasses all the miracles of science of former days. This is indeed the most marked phenomenon of the age, and of the world; a result of science which, though we now behold it daily as the most ordinary and familiar occurrence, neither Sir Isaac Newton, the Marquis of Worcester, nor even James Watt, could have anticipated, and which would have been deemed incredible only a few years back. Not only has this marvellous power wrought various revolutions in the outward and visible state of things, but it has operated powerfully, almost magically, on the inward and invisible mind of man. It has given him a momentum,—an impulse to move onward, with a velocity and force which is irresistible, and which must not only outstrip all the old and tardy movements of the cold, the calculating, and the plodding, but rouse to action and energy all the latent powers of genius and talent.

To men who have brought about some of these great and glorious objects, and to others who have either directly or indirectly co-operated with them in advancing science, in disseminating useful knowledge, in correcting error and prejudice, and in advocating the civilization and refinement of their species,

the Right Hon. John Johnson, the present Lord Mayor of London, has paid a civic compliment, by assembling them at his festive board on the day above referred to; let that day and that event be duly calendared, not only in the civic annals of the metropolis, but in the memories and hearts of all English professors of literature, science, and art. Let them take a hint from the event, and co-operate by union, in a club, an institute or a society, to show to the world and to each other, that authors, with men of science and artists, have mutual and collective, as they have personal and separate sympathies and interest. As union is strength, as the literary profession is now become not merely a large but an influential power in the state and country, let it assert and maintain its station and its respectability; let it show to monarchs and statesmen, that it is entitled to distinction and to honours proportioned to its integrity of principle, and dignity of talent. It has the weapon of conquest in its own hand, which, if properly wielded, cannot fail to subdue all the enemies of sound sense and good taste.

In furtherance of the opinions and feelings here expressed, the following remarks are quoted from the *Athenaeum* of July 4th, and the *Daily News* of July 3rd and 11th. The first says,—"If there be a country which, more than all others, should confer its highest honours on literature and science, it is surely England, which in the name of the first shines to the uttermost places of the world, and by means of the last travels to them and enriches herself with their bounties. This worthy thought of the present Lord Mayor is the beginning of such an end. It is greatly to the honour of this dignity to have thus taken the initiation in the recognition of literature and science as a distinct body, as a corporate existence in the state. This is a very different thing from the entertainment to individuals, however distinguished in the several intellectual walks, it is the entertainment of literature and science themselves as powers, represented by their official ministers. The idea is a noble one, and the city from whence it comes is itself honoured by it in the person of its mayor. Seeing the incalculable effect these things have had on all the forms of human existence, and all the arrangements of modern society, the immense influence they exercise, and the conspicuous manner in which they are recognized by the nations around us, it may be wondered at that this sort of dignified personality has not been long since assigned them; and without the slightest derogation to the enlightened city which has thus led the way in "doing the honours" to the great civilized principles, we may be allowed further to wonder that such an example should have had to come from the east. It will spread, however. The fact is, that science and literature have an interest in being honoured in their generation, while the society in which they exist has a greater that they should be so."

The *Daily News* has the following appropriate remarks:—

"Without undervaluing the rare as high qualities of the Keplers and Newtons, the Shakespeares and Bacons, it is to the gregarious workings of many intellects that we are mainly indebted for our treasures of science and literature. We hail with joy the disposition evinced by the magnates of the east to express the respect they feel for intellectual pursuits, and the interest they take in those who are engaged in them. It is to be hoped the example will not be altogether lost upon the magnates of the west. In sober sadness, a noble opportunity is offered to the new ministers to vindicate the intellectual character of the British government. Never was the national mind in a temper so auspicious to the efforts of rulers ambitious of imparting that finishing grace to the national character which the promotion of liberal arts and literature alone can impart. If Lord John Russell is ambitious of impressing a character of proud originality on his administration, he cannot choose better than here: Let him stand forward as the patron and encourager, not so much of individual professors, as of art, science, and literature, in the aggregate. Less has been done for them by government in England than in any country in Europe. The new administration would deserve well of their country were they to grapple with the task."

Commending these observations to attention